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## South Africa, Republic of

## Oilseeds and Products

## Annual

## 2008

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**Report Highlights:**

Due to the increase in the area planted (40.83 percent more) and favorable weather conditions during most parts of the season, a 107.87 percent increase in the production of oilseeds in South Africa is expected for the 2007 production year. The sunflower crop is estimated at 785,880 tons, 161.96 percent more than in 2006. Soybean production will increase by 47.44 percent from 205,000 tons produced in 2006 to 302,250 tons this year and about 82,185 tons of peanuts will be produced, about 42 percent more than the previous year. This improvement in production, however, starts from a very low base and there will still be insufficient oilseeds to meet domestic demand.

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Includes PSD Changes: Yes  
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes  
Annual Report  
Pretoria [SF1]  
[SF]

## Executive Summary

The South African Crop Estimates Committee released its latest oilseeds production estimate on April 24, 2008. Approximately 792,900 hectares of oilseeds were planted in 2007, 40.83 percent more than in 2006. The sunflower crop is estimated at about 785,880 tons, 161.96 percent more than the 2006 production year crop of only about 300,000 tons. It is estimated that soybean production will increase by 47.44 percent, from 205,000 tons produced in 2006 to 302,250 tons this year. It is estimated that about 82,185 tons of peanuts will be produced in the 2007/08 production year, 41.70 percent more than the 58,000 tons produced in the 2006/07 production year. Despite the better crop this year, South Africa continues to be a net importer of oilseeds and oilseeds-based products. The recent upward shift in the international prices influenced domestic prices to edge higher. Import parity prices of sunflower have risen 177 percent in the past two years. The import parity price for soybeans is 81 percent higher than last year.

In 2008 South Africa will crush about 810,000 tons of oilseeds producing approximately 243,200 tons of oil and 404,800 tons of oilseed meal. This is a production increase of approximately 70.80 percent more oil and approximately 57.20 percent more meal than in 2007. However, South Africa is still only producing about a quarter of its oilseeds meal and oil needs. South Africa consumed just over 1.5 million tons of oilseed meal and about one million tons of vegetable oil in 2007. As a result South Africa imported 1.067 million tons of oilseed meal, 167,844 tons of sunflower oil, 274,178 tons of soybean oil and 297,857 tons of palm oil in 2007.

US\$1 = Rand 7.64 (05/12/08)

Sources:

[www.sagis.org.za](http://www.sagis.org.za)  
[www.grainsa.co.za](http://www.grainsa.co.za)  
[www.safex.co.za](http://www.safex.co.za)  
[www.nda.agic.za](http://www.nda.agic.za)  
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## **Total Oilseeds**

### **Production**

South Africa is a plant protein deficient country. The production of sunflower, although far less than corn production, is the main domestic source of plant protein due to agronomic conditions and oil preferences. The use of sunflower meal in feeding is limited by its high fiber and lower protein content, which makes it only effective in ruminant feeds. The main demand for protein in the animal feed sector is for soybean meal, which has an advantage in the production of feeds for monogastric animals (poultry and pigs) due to its high protein and low fiber content compared to sunflower meal.

The South African Crop Estimates Committee (CEC) released its latest oilseeds production estimate on April 24, 2008. Approximately 792,900 hectares of oilseeds were planted in 2007, 40.83 percent more than in 2006. Over the past ten years, the area planted under oilseeds has fluctuated drastically. The main reasons for this year's increase were the favorable climatic conditions experienced during the planting season and also the sharp increase in international oilseed prices in the later part of 2007. Of the 792,900 hectares planted with oilseeds sunflowers constituted about 71 percent, soybeans 22 percent and peanuts seven percent.

An important relationship exists between the area planted under corn and the area planted under sunflowers due to the nature of their substitutability. Sunflowers are well adapted to the South African hot and dry climate and can be produced economically even when there is not enough moisture to produce most of the other summer crops. According to the CEC the area planted with Sunflower in 2007 for marketing in 2008 increased by 78.38 percent, from 316,350 hectares in 2006 to 564,300 hectares in 2007. The area planted with soybeans decreased slightly by 4.7% from 2006 (183,000 hectares) to 2007 (174,400 hectares). Approximately 54,200 hectares of peanuts were planted in 2007, 32.94 percent more than in 2006.

Due to the increase in the area planted and favorable weather conditions during most of the season, a 107.87 percent increase in the production of oilseeds in South Africa is expected for the 2007 production year compared to the 2006 production year. This improvement in production, however, starts from a very low base and there will still be insufficient oilseeds to meet domestic demand. The sunflower crop is estimated at about 785,880 tons, 161.96 percent more than the 2006 production year crop of only about 300,000 tons. It is estimated that soybean production will increase by 47.44 percent, from 205,000 tons produced in 2006 to 302,250 tons this year. It is estimated that about 82,185 tons of peanuts will be produced in the 2007/08 production year, 41.70 percent more than the 58,000 tons produced in the 2006/07 production year.

The area to be planted with oilseeds later in 2008 will be influenced in a positive manner by a combination of the relatively high local price levels, the current above average expected crop and the usage of soybeans and sunflower as feedstock for bio-diesel production according to South Africa's new Bio-fuels Industrial Strategy. In addition the South African Government has also indicated that up to 3 million

hectares of arable farm land will be made available to emerging farmers for production of bio-fuels feedstock. However, South Africa has shown a long-term inability to produce sufficient oilseeds or to significantly expand production to meet local human and animal demand. In addition, the focus of the new Bio-fuels Industrial Strategy is not on commercial farmers but more on previously disadvantage communities and emerging farmers which automatically come with a development phase. Budget estimates for the coming oilseeds production season also indicate that production costs will increase by at least 50 percent. Hence, it is not expected that South Africa will see a dramatic shift to oilseeds production in the coming planting season. The hectares that will be planted with oilseeds in 2008 might increase to 850,000 under normal climatic conditions. This will on average result in an oilseed crop of about 1.3 million tons.

The following table contains area planted and production figures for sunflower, soybeans and peanuts for the 2007 (actual), 2008 (estimate) and 2009 (forecast) marketing years.

**Table 1: Area planted and production of oilseeds in South Africa**

Oilseeds	Area 000ha	Yield t/ha	Prod. 000 t	Area 000ha	Yield t/ha	Prod. 000 t	Area 000ha	Yield t/ha	Prod. 000 t
<b>Marketing year</b>	<b>2007</b>			<b>2008</b>			<b>2009</b>		
Sunflower	316	0.9	297	564	1.4	786	600	1.4	840
Soybeans	183	1.1	196	174	1.7	302	200	1.8	350
Peanuts*	41	1.3	52	54	1.5	82	50	1.5	75
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1170</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1265</b>

**Source:** SAGIS

\*Data supplied on a shelled basis, converted to in-shell (X1.33).

Sunflower are mainly planted in the western, drier areas of the Free State and the North West province while Soybeans are grown more in the higher rainfall areas of Mpumalanga and the eastern Free State.

Table 2 contains the area planted, production and yield of sunflower, soybeans and peanuts by province for the 2007 and 2008 marketing years.

**Table 2: Area planted and production of sunflower, soybeans and peanuts by provinces in South Africa**

Marketing year	2007 Actual			2008 Estimate		
Sunflower						
	Area	Yield	Prod.	Area	Yield	Prod.
	1000 Ha	t/ha	1000 Mt	1000 Ha	t/ha	1000 Mt
Free State	135	1.15	155	270	1.50	405
Mpumalanga	13	1.00	13	17	1.41	24
Limpopo	30	0.43	13	70	1.10	77
North West	130	0.85	110	200	1.35	270
Other	8	1.12	9	7	1.43	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>786</b>
Soybeans						
Free State	45	0.76	34	52	1.60	83
KwaZulu	21	2.14	45	18	2.39	43
Mpumalanga	90	0.86	77	87	1.51	131
Limpopo	13	1.92	25	8	2.88	23
North West	9	2.00	18	6	2.50	15
Other	5	1.20	6	3	2.33	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>302</b>
Peanuts						
N. Cape	7	3.14	22	7	3.00	21
Free State	19	1.10	21	26	1.31	34
North West	13	1.00	13	19	1.11	21
Other	2	1.00	2	2	3.00	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>82</b>

Source: CEC

## Consumption

Domestic utilization of sunflower and soybeans are summarized in Table 3. Approximately 97 percent of all sunflower seed produced in South Africa is destined for the processing industry for the production of sunflower oil. Sunflower meal, a by-product of the oil extraction process, is sold to feed manufacturers domestically. It is generally regarded as a low-value product that does not compare well to soybean meal in terms of nutritional value. Therefore, the dilemma for the sunflower market is to somehow increase the value of sunflower meal so that sunflower oil production is more profitable. Over the past decade, the total demand for sunflower seed derived from the total demand of vegetable oil has increased to about 1 million tons, relegating South Africa a net importer. It is important to note that it is not the seed or the meal that is imported, but the sunflower crude oil.

The high feed and seed total for soybeans in Table 3 is due to the extensive use of full fat soy in feeds. This amounted to 193,400 tons in the 2007 marketing year and will be about 130,000 tons during the current season.

**Table 3: The utilization of sunflower and soybeans in South Africa**

Oilseeds 000 t	Sun- flower	Soy- beans	Total	Sun- flower	Soy- beans	Total	Sun- flower	Soy- beans	Total
Marketing year	2007			2008			2009		
Crush	358.4	133.7	492.1	640.0	170.0	810.0	680.0	200.0	880.0
Food	2.1	21.4	23.5	3.0	22.0	25.0	3.0	22.0	25.0
Feed & seed	5.4	193.4	198.8	6.5	130.0	136.5	7.0	130.0	137.0
Other	5.5	4.1	9.6	6.0	5.0	11.0	6.0	5.0	11.0
TOTAL*	371.4	352.6	724.0	655.0	327.0	982.0	696.0	357.0	1053.0

**Source:** SAGIS & Grain SA

\* Including carry over stocks from previous seasons and imports

The domestic consumption for peanuts is shown in Table 4. The domestic market is relatively stagnate at around 63,000 tons with about 55 percent of peanuts for the direct edible market and about 36 percent for the peanut butter market.

**Table 4: The utilization of peanuts in South Africa**

Peanuts 000 t			
Marketing year	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Direct edible market	35.0	34.9	35.0
Peanut butter market	22.9	22.6	23.0
Oil and oilcake	0.1	0.7	1.0
Seed	3.8	3.5	4.0
Exports	17.8	11.3	15.0
Other	0.9	0.8	5.0
TOTAL*	80.5	73.8	83.0

**Source:** SAGIS & Grain SA

\* Including carry over stocks from previous seasons and imports

## Prices

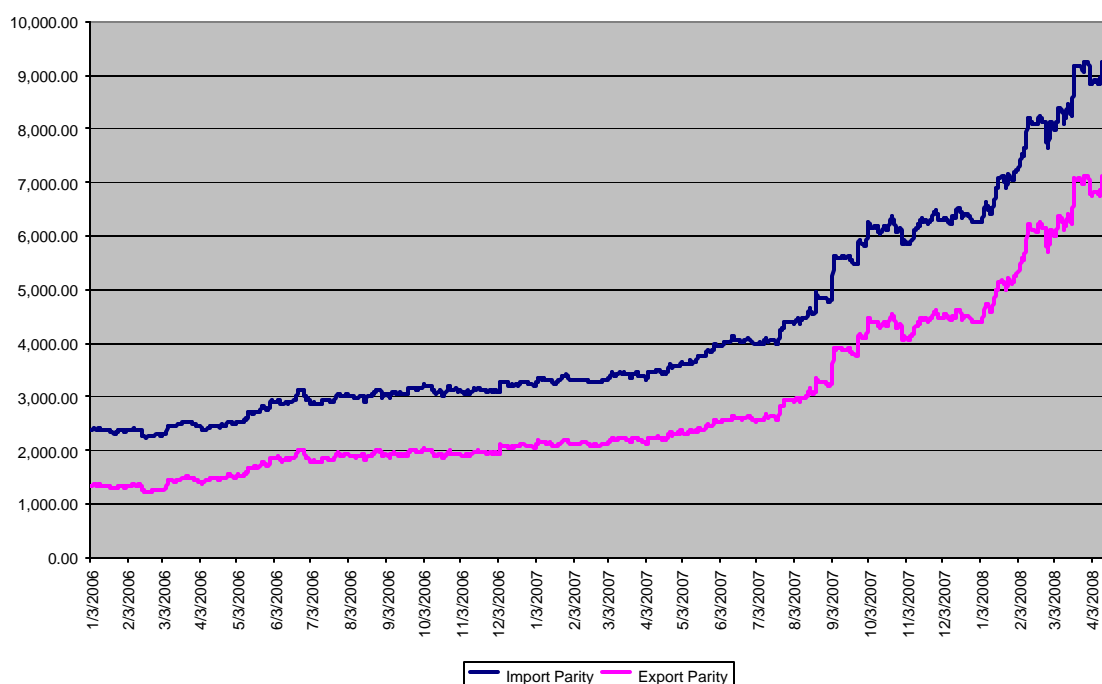
The SAFEX prices as of 04/30/2008 are shown in the following Table. Current sunflower and soybean price levels reflect import parity prices at roughly R4656/ton and R3900/ton respectively. Despite the better crop this year, South Africa remain a net importer of oilseeds and oilseeds-based products and the recent upward shift in the international prices pushed domestic prices higher. Import parity prices for sunflower have risen 177 percent in the past two years. The price of a 750ml bottle of cooking oil has increased by 117 percent since 2006. The import parity price for soybeans is 81 percent higher than last year. The weakened exchange rate also added upward pressure.

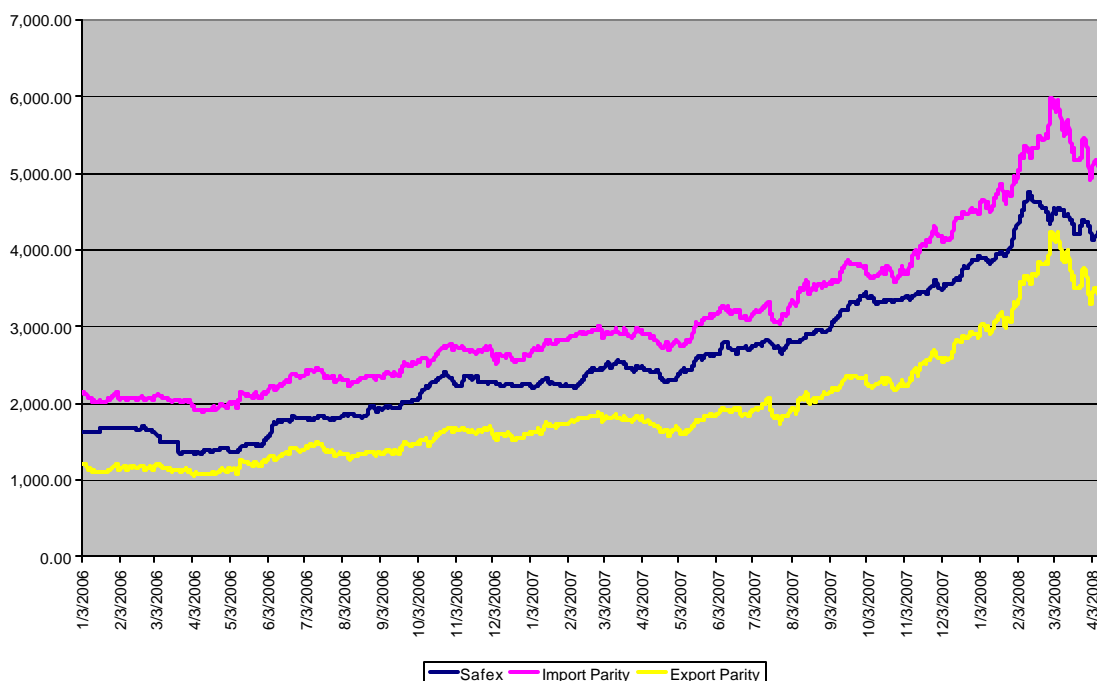
**Table 5: SAFEX prices for sunflower and soybeans**

SAFEX Futures prices (04/30/2008)				
Commodity	2008/05	2008/07	2008/09	2008/12
Sunflower	R4656/t (\$609/t)	R4795/t (\$628/t)	R4920/t (\$644/t)	R5070/t (\$664/t)
Soybeans	R3907/t (\$511/t)	R4015/t (\$526/t)	R4137/t (\$541/t)	R4346/t (\$569/t)

**Source:** SAFEX

Figure 1 and Figure 2 illustrate the import parity and export parity prices of sunflower and soybeans since 2006, respectively. The Figures clearly illustrates the sharp increase in oilseed prices since the middle of last year.

**Figure1: The import and export parity prices of sunflower since 2006**



**Figure 2: The import and export parity prices of soybeans since 2006**

## Trade

South Africa's trade in oilseeds is limited because trade is rather in the value-added products like the oil and protein meal. According to SAGIS about 9,200 tons of sunflower seed were imported mainly from Malawi and China in the 2007 marketing year. About 120,000 tons of soybeans were imported in 2007, mainly from Argentina. In 2006 only 10,400 tons of soybeans were imported. This increase is mainly due to the very poor soybean crop in 2007. Imports of peanuts for the 2007/08 marketing year were 21,400 tons while exports were only 11,300 tons.

Current import tariffs are summarized in Table 6.

**Table 6: Current import tariffs of oilseeds**

	General rate of duty	EU and SADC
Sunflower seed (12.06)	9.4% ad valorem	Free
Soybeans (12.01)	8%	Free
Peanuts (12.02)	10%	Free
Soybean meal (23.04)	6.6%	Free (all meals)
Soybean oil (15.07)	10%	Free
Sunflower oil (15.1211)	10%	Free

**Source:** SAGIS

The International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) received an application from SASOL during November 2006 for a full rebate on the import duty of soybeans (currently at 8 percent), for the production of bio-diesel. This, however, could lead to a monopolistic scenario on the production as well as the price setting side, due to the fact that SASOL indicated that it would need approximately 600,000 tons of soybeans for the initial phase in producing bio-diesel. After crushing the soybeans



for the oil, which would be further refined into bio-diesel, it would be converted to approximately 480,000 tons of soybean meal. This amount of soybean meal represents more than 60 percent of the soybean meal imported during 2007 and clearly illustrates that SASOL would be able to use this benefit to their own advantage while an import duty on soybean meal of 6.6 percent stays in place. In this scenario SASOL would be able to increase local prices to a level of just below import parity and sell for less than imported soybean meal. Therefore the Animal Feeds Manufacturers Association (AFMA) in reaction to this application requested a full rebate on the import duty of soybean meal.

ITAC has announced that the application for the full rebate on the import of soybeans for the production of bio-diesel has been approved for a period of 3 years to enable the bio-diesel industry to get off the ground. This rebate is only valid from July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2011; thereafter the applicant has to use local soybean or import at a duty. The applicant therefore would now have to start stimulating the local production of soybeans by making the cultivation thereof worthwhile by offering better market prices, and thereby ensuring and securing the source of their future input. ITAC has since submitted a proposal to the Minister of Trade and Industry on AFMA's application for the full rebate on the import duty of soybean meal and is still awaiting the final ruling on the matter.

## PSD Table

Country	South Africa								
	Oilseed, Sunflower seed								
Commodity (1000 HA)(1000 MT)	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008		01/2009	01/2009
Area Planted	316	0	316	575	0	564	0	0	600
Area Harvested	315	0	316	550	0	564	0	0	600
Beginning Stocks	145	0	145	2	0	80	83	0	214
Production	309	0	297	770	0	786	0	0	840
MY Imports	2	0	9	2	0	5	0	0	5
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	456	0	451	774	0	871	83	0	1059
MY Exports	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	448	0	358	677	0	640	0	0	680
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	3
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	5	0	11	12	0	13	0	0	13
Total Dom. Cons.	454	0	371	690	0	656	0	0	696
Ending Stocks	2	0	80	83	0	214	0	0	361
Total Distribution	456	0	451	774	0	871	0	0	1059
CY Imports	2	0	9	2	0	5	0	0	5
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## PSD Table

Country South Africa

Commodity Oilseed, Soybean

(1000 HA)(1000 MT)

	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008		01/2009	01/2009
Area Planted	183	0	183	180	0	174	0	0	200
Area Harvested	183	0	183	170	0	174	0	0	200
Beginning Stocks	83	0	83	14	0	46	29	0	121
Production	206	0	196	300	0	302	0	0	350
MY Imports	90	0	120	100	0	100	0	0	50
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	379	0	399	414	0	448	29	0	521
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	146	0	134	155	0	170	0	0	200
Food Use Dom. Cons.	37	0	21	40	0	22	0	0	22
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	182	0	198	190	0	135	0	0	135
Total Dom. Cons.	365	0	353	385	0	327	0	0	357
Ending Stocks	14	0	46	29	0	121	0	0	164
Total Distribution	379	0	399	414	0	448	0	0	521
CY Imports	80	0	80	100	0	100	0	0	60
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**PSD Table**

<b>Country</b>	<b>South Africa</b>								
<b>Commodity</b> (1000 HA)(1000 MT)	<b>Oilseed, Peanut</b>								
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
<b>Market Year Begin</b>		03/2007	03/2007		03/2008	03/2008		03/2009	03/2009
Area Planted	50	50	41	55	0	54	0	0	50
Area Harvested	40	50	41	55	0	54	0	0	50
Beginning Stocks	5	7	5	6	5	5	9	0	22
Production	77	106	52	100	0	82	0	0	75
MY Imports	37	12	21	37	0	18	0	0	15
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	119	125	78	143	5	105	9	0	112
MY Exports	11	27	11	25	0	15	0	0	20
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	19	33	23	26	0	24	0	0	25
Food Use Dom. Cons.	75	53	35	75	0	35	0	0	35
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	8	7	4	8	0	9	0	0	8
Total Dom. Cons.	102	93	62	109	0	68	0	0	68
Ending Stocks	6	5	5	9	0	22	0	0	24
Total Distribution	119	125	78	143	0	105	0	0	112
CY Imports	36	12	17	35	0	20	0	0	14
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	11	27	9	10	0	14	0	0	18
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Total Meals****Production**

South Africa has a total crushing capacity of about 1 million tons of oilseeds. This implies that in most production years excess oilseeds processing capacity exist in South Africa. In 2008 South Africa will crush about 810,000 tons of oilseeds producing approximately 404,800 tons of oilseed meal. This is 57.20 percent more than in 2007. Crushing yields used includes 42 percent meal for sunflower seed and 80 percent meal for soybeans. In Table 7 the production of soybean meal and sunflower meal in South Africa are shown for marketing years 2007 (actual), 2008 (estimate) and 2009 (forecast).

**Table 7: Oilseed meal production in South Africa**

Oilseeds 000 t	Crush			Meal produced		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Sunflower (42% meal)	358.4	640.0	680.0	150.5	268.8	285.6
Soybean (80% meal)	133.7	170.0	200.0	107.0	136.0	160.0
TOTAL	492.1	810.0	880.0	257.5	404.8	445.6

Source: SAGIS

**Consumption**

In Table 8 the consumption of soybean meal and sunflower meal in South Africa are shown for marketing years 2007 (actual), 2008 (estimate) and 2009 (forecast). It is clear from the table that South Africa is only producing about a quarter of its soybean meal and sunflower meal needs.

**Table 8: The consumption of soybean meal and sunflower meal**

Oilseeds 000 t			
Marketing year	2007	2008	2009
Sunflower meal	273.5	303.0	315.0
Soybean meal	1,040.1	1,208.0	1,345.0
TOTAL	1,324.6	1,523.0	1,665.0

In Table 9 the raw material usage and inclusion rates by members of AFMA for the 2005/06 and 2006/07 April/March marketing year are shown. This amounts to about 80% of the total raw material used by feed manufactures in South Africa. The continued decrease of fish meal available for the local feed manufactures since 2005, mainly due to a decrease in local production and an increase in exports, has resulted in an even higher replacement of fish meal by soybean meal.

The South African feed industry is capable of utilizing more than 300,000 tons of sunflower meal per annum. However, the industry is restricted by the ratio of soybean meal to sunflower seed meal prices, high transport costs to coastal regions and inconsistent quality of sunflower meal from crushers.

**Table 9: Raw material usage by AFMA members**

Raw material	2005/06	Inclusion rate	2006/07	Inclusion rate
	'000 tons		'000 tons	
Full fat soya	147.7	3.3%	183.0	4.1%
Fish meal	78.3	1.8%	37.9	0.9%
Corn	2,200.8	49.3%	2,267.0	50.8%
Molasses	186.1	4.2%	158.5	3.6%
Soybean meal	473.9	10.6%	653.5	14.6%
Sunflower meal	216.6	4.9%	169.2	3.8%
Wheat bran & flour	246.3	5.5%	248.4	5.6%
Other	834.9	19.3%	779.9	17.3%
TOTAL	4,384.6		4,497.4	

Source: AFMA

## Trade

Almost all imports of soybeans and sunflower meal are from Argentina. Below are the import trade matrices of sunflower meal and soybean meal. In 2007 South Africa imported 1.067 tons of oilseed meal, 26.27 percent more than in 2006.

### Import Trade Matrix

**Country** South Africa  
**Commodity** Sunflower meal

Time Period	CY	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2006		2007
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Argentina	54567		122310
Zambia			531
Mozambique			175
Total for Others	54567		123016
Others not Listed	200		1
Grand Total	54767		123017

### Import Trade Matrix

**Country** South Africa  
**Commodity** Soybean meal

Time Period	CY	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2006		2007
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Argentina	790322		942335
Zimbabwe			923
Zambia			739
Total for Others	790322		943997
Others not Listed	1		63
Grand Total	790323		944060

## PSD Table

Country	South Africa								
Commodity	Meal, Sunflower seed								
(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008		01/2009	01/2009
Crush	448	0	358	677	0	640	0	0	680
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.43	-	0.42	0.43	-	0.42	-	-	0.42
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	191	0	151	290	0	269	0	0	286
MY Imports	68	0	123	15	0	34	0	0	29
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	259	0	274	305	0	303	0	0	315
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. To EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	259	0	274	305	0	303	0	0	315
Total Dom. Cons.	259	0	274	305	0	303	0	0	315
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	259	0	274	305	0	303	0	0	315
CY Imports	50	0	123	15	0	34	0	0	29
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. To U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	244.55	-	258.71	287.98	-	286.09	-	-	297.42

## PSD Table

Country	South Africa								
Commodity	Meal, Soybean								
(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008		01/2009	01/2009
Crush	146	0	134	155	0	170	0	0	200
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.79	-	0.80	0.79	-	0.80	-	-	0.80
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	116	0	107	123	0	136	0	0	160
MY Imports	900	0	944	950	0	1084	0	0	1200
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1016	0	1051	1073	0	1220	0	0	1360
MY Exports	2	0	11	5	0	12	0	0	15
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1014	0	1040	1068	0	1208	0	0	1345
Total Dom. Cons.	1014	0	1040	1068	0	1208	0	0	1345
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	1016	0	1051	1073	0	1220	0	0	1360
CY Imports	870	0	944	925	0	1084	0	0	1200
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	3	0	11	3	0	3	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	1014	0	1040	1068	0	1208	0	0	1345

**Total Oils****Production**

South Africa will produce about 243,200 tons of oilseed oil in 2008. This is approximately 70.80 percent more than in 2007. Crushing yields used include 38 percent oil for sunflower seed and 18 percent oil for soybeans.

**Table 10: Oilseed oil production in South Africa**

Oilseeds 000 t	Crush			Oil produce		
Marketing year	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Sunflower (38% oil)	358.4	640.0	680.0	136.2	243.2	258.4
Soybean (18% oil)	133.7	170.0	200.0	24.1	30.6	36.0
TOTAL	492.1	810.0	880.0	160.3	273.8	294.4



## Consumption

South Africa consumes just over one million tons of vegetable oil per annum. In Table 11 the consumption of soybean oil, sunflower oil and palm oil in South Africa are shown for marketing year 2007 (actual), 2008 (estimate) and 2009 (forecast). Traditionally sunflower oil was the preferred edible oil but soybean oil and palm oil are growing in importance as it is cheaper and is denatured and blended with other oils in the final product. South Africa is a net importer of both sunflower and soybean oil. Despite the fact that South Africa has excess crushing capacity, local crushers have to compete against imports of sunflower crude oil. This fine balance between imports and local crushing is heavily influenced by the exchange rate. It is also important to note that not all crushers have a refining capacity and not all refiners have crushing capacity. More than half of the refineries are relatively close to Durban harbor where sunflower crude oil is imported.

**Table 11: The consumption of soybean oil and sunflower oil**

Oilseeds 000 t			
Marketing year	2007	2008	2009
Sunflower oil	293.9	321.0	330.0
Soybean oil	297.4	329.0	350.0
Palm oil	297.9	328.6	348.0
TOTAL	889.9	978.6	1028.0

## Trade

Imports of sunflower oil increased by 40.09 percent in 2007 because of the poor 2007 sunflower crop, a result of drought. Most of the sunflower oil and soybean oil is imported from Argentina. Palm oil is mainly imported from Malaysia and Indonesia.

## Import Trade Matrix

**Country** South Africa

**Commodity** Sunflower oil

Time Period	CY	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2006		2007
U.S.	300	U.S.	4351
Others		Others	
Argentina	119246		158030
Paraguay			2810
Brazil			2034
Total for Others	119246		162874
Others not Listed	264		619
Grand Total	119810		167844

## Import Trade Matrix

**Country** South Africa

**Commodity** Soybean oil

Time Period	<input type="text" value="CY"/>	Units:	<input type="text" value="MT"/>
Imports for:	<input type="text" value="2006"/>		<input type="text" value="2007"/>
U.S.	<input type="text" value="1"/>	U.S.	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Others		Others	

Argentina	213901		174413
Brazil	43664		91365

Total for Others	257565		265778
Others not Listed	<input type="text" value="4832"/>		<input type="text" value="8398"/>
Grand Total	262398		274178

## Import Trade Matrix

**Country** South Africa

**Commodity** Palm oil

Time Period	<input type="text" value="CY"/>	Units:	<input type="text" value="MT"/>
Imports for:	<input type="text" value="2006"/>		<input type="text" value="2007"/>
U.S.	<input type="text" value="298"/>	U.S.	<input type="text" value=""/>
Others		Others	

Malaysia	182446		191326
Indonesia	100648		103137

Total for Others	283094		294463
Others not Listed	<input type="text" value="424"/>		<input type="text" value="3394"/>
Grand Total	283816		297857

## PSD Table

Country	South Africa								
Commodity	Oil, Sunflower seed								
(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008		01/2009	01/2009
Crush	448	0	359	677	0	640	0	0	680
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.39	-	0.38	0.38	-	0.38	-	-	0.38
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	173	0	136	260	0	243	0	0	258
MY Imports	80	0	168	40	0	90	0	0	87
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	253	0	304	300	0	333	0	0	345
MY Exports	10	0	10	12	0	12	0	0	15
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	243	0	294	288	0	321	0	0	330
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	243	0	294	288	0	321	0	0	330
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	253	0	304	300	0	333	0	0	345
CY Imports	80	0	168	50	0	50	0	0	87
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
CY Exports	11	0	10	5	0	12	0	0	15
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## PSD Table

Country	South Africa,								
Commodity	Oil, Soybean								
(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008		01/2009	01/2009
Crush	146	0	134	155	0	170	0	0	200
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.18	-	0.18	0.19	-	0.18	-	-	0.18
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	27	0	24	29	0	31	0	0	36
MY Imports	235	0	274	250	0	303	0	0	319
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	262	0	298	279	0	334	0	0	355
MY Exports	5	0	1	5	0	5	0	0	5
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	257	0	297	274	0	329	0	0	350
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	257	0	297	274	0	329	0	0	350
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	262	0	298	279	0	334	0	0	355
CY Imports	272	0	274	282	0	303	0	0	319
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
CY Exports	5	0	1	5	0	5	0	0	5
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0